

Edgefield Advertiser.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING.
A. SICKLES, D. E. DUNN, & E. KESSE
PRINTERS.

JAMES T. BACON, EDITOR.
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 23, 1863.

The Editor is absent on a trip to Columbia.

Gov. Bonham.

We were pleased to see in our streets on Monday last his Excellency Gov. M. L. Bonham. The Governor was looking well and apparently in the best of health, and in cheerful spirits.

The newly-appointed Soldiers' Relief Board for this District are requested to meet at this place on Saturday, Dec. 27. W. H. Meeker's card on another column.

A Kind Deed.

MAJ. J. H. HOWARD has sent to Mr. W. F. DUNN, on distribution among the destitute, one hundred dollars in cash, ten bushels of meal and five bushels of sweet potatoes, and Captain T. WATSON, Jr., one sack of flour. Such liberality shows the hearts of our brave soldiers, and their blessings are on those who provide for their loved ones at home. Who will imitate Maj. H.'s commendable example.

The Graniteville Book Store.

Particular attention is directed to the advertisement of Mr. Greer, late of Charleston, who has removed his large collection of books and stationery to Graniteville. Most any book you call for may be had at Greer's.

Pine Turnips.

A lady friend from Dora's Mills sends us several fine turnips—a single one of which is more than any ordinary family would consume in one day. As soon as our hog gets up to the hundred pound notch we expect to have a jolly old time luxuriating on pork and turnips.

On the 9th inst., W. F. TURNER killed in the Wateree Swamp a bear weighing 498 pounds. Quite a respectable bear considering the scarcity of provisions.

Conference Appointments.

Among the appointments for 1864, made at the late session of the S. O. Conference, we notice with pleasure that the Rev. A. L. SMITH has been appointed pastor of the Church at this place, and that our esteemed and popular old friend, Rev. J. R. PICKENS, has been sent to the transatlantic Church. Now that he is in halcyon days, we hope he will not fail to pay us "Court House folks" a visit occasionally; and Mr. P., do not forget to call in to the Ed. Ad. sanctum when in those parts.

Masonic Notice.

We are requested to state that there will be a Communication held by Odd-fords Lodge, No. 50, A. F. M., on Thursday evening of this week, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of installing the officers of the ensuing Masonic year; and also to confer two or three degrees. A full attendance is desired.

The Southern Field and Fireside.

The numerous friends of this first class literary and agricultural paper will be pleased to learn (says the Augusta Constitutionalist), that its publication will be resumed the first week in January next. The ablest writers of the South will contribute to embellish its columns, and the proprietors will leave nothing undone to maintain the high reputation which the paper has heretofore enjoyed.

The fascinating and romantic story of "Gerald Gray's Wife," written by one of the most gifted daughters of the South, will be commenced in the first number of the volume. We commend it to the Field and Fireside in the favorable consideration and support of all who desire one of the best and cheapest family papers in the South. Terms—six months, \$5; single copies, 40 cts. Address: STOKES & CO., Augusta, Ga.

Letters for the Army of Virginia.

Col. Weed, special agent of the Postoffice Department, announces that the Postmaster General has established a postoffice to be called "North Army of Virginia," and appointed Captain J. H. L. ENBANK of Richmond, Postmaster. John L. is to be located near Gen. Lee's army, and go with it wherever it may go, and the Postmaster in this State and in other States, finding letters in their offices for this army, will refer a favor to the soldiers by sending them direct to this new Postoffice, and thereby expedite their delivery.

The Ladies of Charleston.

The correspondent of the Chronicle & Sentinel writes thus of Charleston ladies:
Despite of burning bombs and howling Parrots, ladies who have not the fear of Gillmore before them, will persist in remaining in Charleston. Time and again have the authorities asked and admonished our dear ones, "have men's mothers, and brave men's wives, and sisters, to leave their city by the sea," and seek a glimmer where the true rain falls not. But the ladies will be none the less the stars, calm, majestic and beautiful as ever, who seem to speak with the glowing eye of Sparta's Queen, and say:
"Ye have bidden us seek new hearth and graves, beyond the reach of the foe,
And now by the dash of the blue sea waves,
We answer we will not go."

Artemus Ward's Sacrifices.

There is a deal of war philosophy in the following scrap. How many people there are in the South who have an abundance of Artemus Ward sort of production. Artemus Ward says:

"I have already given two consents to the war, and stand ready to sacrifice my wife's brother rather than see the rebelly knuck. And was once to meet, I'll shed every drop of blood my able-bodied relations has got to prove, 'knot the war.'"

A dispatch from the President announces that Gen. Johnston has been appointed to command the Army of Tennessee.

A correspondent of the Boston Herald, in Charleston harbor, says that Dahlgren is preparing for a great movement. The iron clads will not leave the department until the old flag waves over Charleston or its ruins.

The New York Herald

The New York Herald advocates the election of Grant for the next President.
The Bagle Manufacturing Company of Columbus, Georgia, have given \$10,000 towards the fund for the enlargement and continuance of the Southern Christian Advocate, now published in Augusta, Georgia, as the organ of the Methodist Episcopal Conference of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida.

Senator Phelps of Mississippi, who recently failed to be re-elected, has announced his intention to join the army. Mr. Curry, of Alabama, joined Roddy's command soon after he was defeated for Congress.

A contemporary very justly remarks that the righteousness of slavery is no longer an issue. It is now simply whether Southern men or Yankees shall be the victors. The man who is so proud enough to believe that the Yankees intend the permanent emancipation of the slaves, even should they have the power, is fit for a straight jacket.

For the Advertiser.

Mr. Editor: It may be interesting to your readers to learn something of the feelings and feelings of the late Session of the Legislature of South Carolina, and to this end I venture to furnish you the following brief summary of the proceedings of that body as to the matters of general concern.

There were thirty-one (31) acts passed and ratified in all, but there are very few of them comparatively in which the people in general are materially interested.

1st. "An Act to continue in force the laws heretofore enacted in relation to the cultivation of Cotton."

This Act limits the planting of Cotton to one acre to the hand, and is merely a continuation of the Acts of December 1862, and of February and April '63. The propriety of the provisions of these Acts was seriously questioned about the time of their enactment; but judging from the apparent unanimity with which the Acts were continued in force by the Legislature at its late Session, it may fairly be inferred that the enactment is a wise one, and justified by the exigencies of the country.

2d. "An Act to amend an Act entitled an Act to suppress the distillation of spirituous liquors in this State."

This Act authorizes the Governor to appoint a skillful Agent in each judicial District and Parish in the State, to distill a limited quantity of pure spirits for medicinal purposes; the liquor not to exceed the price of three dollars per gallon. The Spirits when distilled to be distributed among the Druggists and Physicians of the State in the proportion of fifty gallons to each, who are to be charged with the proper distribution thereof among the people for medicinal purposes. The distiller is to enter into bond, with good sureties, in the penalty of ten thousand dollars, conditioned that he will not make more spirits than is specified in his license; that the spirits made shall be pure; that he will make none except for medicinal purposes, and that he will deliver all that he makes as stipulated in his contract. Considering the absolute necessity for an abundant supply of grain in the Confederacy at this time, and the strong temptation to convert it into whiskey by which large gain might be realized is a sufficient justification for the stringency of this enactment. It is however an Act of the same character as the Act restricting the planting of Cotton, and can only be justified on the ground of positive necessity; a necessity in fact, involving nothing short of a supply of bread.

4th. "An Act to amend the Act in relation to the supply of Negro Labor for the military defense of the State, passed in September 1863."

The fact that the Legislature has found it necessary to make so many enactments on this subject shows that it is a subject of great difficulty and embarrassment. This matter of the supply of negro labor for Coast defense was referred to an early period of the Session to a Special Committee of nine members, of which I was one; and after much discussion in Committee, with all the information that could be obtained on the subject from Gen. Beauregard and others, it was determined in Committee that the only way in which the necessary supply of labor could be obtained was to adopt a system of impressment. This department of the service had been so badly managed heretofore, and the military sacrifices had acted in such a faith to the owners of slaves that it was thought that no reasonable pecuniary penalty for default would prompt the great majority of Slave owners to send forward their slaves when required, and the effect would be to bring us all under the military impressing agents which is an evil much to be dreaded, and one which no one at all informed on the subject would be willing to encounter. It was thought therefore to be absolutely necessary for the preservation of the authority of the State Government, that the Legislature should adopt a measure that would ensure the requisite supply of labor, and to do it by the legal authorities of the State rather than bring every man in the State in immediate contact with the military authorities. The Act of the late Session therefore provides that whenever a requisition is made upon any Division of the State for its quota of Slave labor, it shall be the duty of the Commissioners of Roads to summon the owners of Slaves to send the lands each one is liable for, fixing the time and place of delivery, and if any owner fails to deliver his hands at the time and place specified, the State Agent is authorized forthwith to send a list of the defaulters to the Sheriff of the Districts in which the defaulters reside, and the Sheriffs are thereupon required forthwith to impress the Slaves each defaulting owner is liable to furnish, and to deliver them to the State Agent at the time and place said Agent may designate, the defaulting owner to pay the Sheriff's costs for impressment and the cost of transportation of his Slaves, and the slaves so impressed are to be kept in service the length of time they have been required to serve and they go forward without impressment.

The chief objection on the part of the great majority of Slave owners to this requisition is not that they are unwilling to contribute labor on the defenses. On the contrary, the majority would be perfectly willing to send their hands forward for thirty days could they have any reasonable assurance that their slaves would be returned to them at the end of the time for which they are furnished. The Legislature can make a law by which the citizens of the State can be forced to send their slaves on the Coast, but as soon as they get to their destination they are placed under authorities other than the State authorities, and beyond the control of the State authorities. The law of South Carolina can place the slaves in service, but it is unable to return the slaves at the end of the term of service unless it is perfectly agreeable to the military authorities, who are not subject to the State laws. This is the great difficulty in the way of administering the law of the State on this subject.

5th. "An Act to declare and amend the Exemption Law of the State."

This Act provides that the exemptions under the State Law have no reference to Confederate service, but solely to service as State troops; and further provides for the exemption of physicians, druggists, school-masters and others above the age of forty years.

6th. The Slay Law is simply continued in force.

7th. "An Act to make provision for the support of the families of Soldiers from this State in the Confederate and State Service."

The provision for Soldiers' families was felt by every one to be a matter of prime importance. The Soldiers are in the army, and deprived of the means of providing for their families as they could and would do if they were at home. Their families must be provided for, and provided for with such liberality as to quiet the minds of "the good men and true," who are nobly and manfully doing battle in defense of their country. Several plans were suggested for the accomplishment of this desirable purpose, and I believe that the plan adopted by the Legislature is the best scheme that was proposed, and perhaps the only one that could be devised to make every one bear his fair proportionate part of this reasonable and proper burden. This Act provides that a tax in the form of two per cent. of all corn, wheat and rice raised in the State in the year 1863 shall be collected by the Soldiers' Boards of Relief, and also a tax in kind of five per cent. of all manufactured goods, including iron, leather and salt, (I think), and also a money tax of five hundred

thousand dollars, for the support of the families of Soldiers from this State in the Confederate and State service. The provision is ample for the purpose intended, and the brave and gallant soldiers in the army need feel no apprehension now that their wives and little ones have no more to suffer from the State than their broad meadows over them, and will cherish them as their own children while this cruel war continues.

Thus, Mr. Editor, I have endeavored briefly to set forth the prominent provisions of the Acts of general interest, and hope your numerous readers may find it interesting to them.

Respectfully,
W. W. ADAMS.

For the Advertiser.

Mr. Editor: Thinking you have no correspondent from this portion of the Army; and believing a letter from the Coast would prove interesting to the readers of the Advertiser, I will endeavor to give you a few details from this point, though I am a novice in the use of the pen, and unaccustomed to write to Editors, whom I imagine are very learned folks.

Capt. H. C. CULBERTSON's Company, the largest and finest in service, numbering one hundred and eighty men, is at present stationed at Fort Lamar. This is the same place, where, on the 18th June 1863, the battle of Secessionville was fought. The victory gained here, saved Charleston nearly a year from the presence of the enemy; and the credit is mainly due to the unyielding valor of Companies B and I of the 24 Regt. S. C. Artillery, though attributed to the 3rd Regt. S. C. Artillery. The Fort has been much strengthened, and improved since the fight, and many guns of larger caliber mounted, some of which are truly "Baby Walkers," and will throw a shot as large as a baby. Should the Yankees again venture to assault the place, though so numerous as Eiders on the Island beach, they will be taught a lesson more terrible than that they learned before. The men are all in fine spirits, and eagerly desire to engage with the enemy. We have never yet been in a regular battle; but have frequently engaged the enemy at long law.

A detachment of twenty-five men under command of Lieut. PIRTS and LARK served six weeks at Haskell, and did good service there during the siege of Wagner. While there a gun exploded killing a man, and severely wounding another of our Company.

Our not fighting more, accounts, I suppose, for our not coming in for a share of the good things sent to our brethren in the West and Virginia. But we don't care as we can do better without than they, as most of us have blankets and shoes, and comfortable quarters in log cabins or board shanties. I doubt not we shall manage to get through the winter very well, though guard duty comes often, and rations are scant, and of poor quality.

Last week we had a great religious revival at this post; fifty-four joined the Churches of different denominations—the Methodist and Baptist predominating. Forty-nine of the above number were members of Capt. CULBERTSON's Company, making a total of nearly one hundred and twenty men of this Company who are connected with the Church. The good work I learn is still progressing on other parts of the Island. This speaks well for the religious sentiment of the Army, and will, I hope, tend to remove the erroneous impression, that those in the Army are necessarily immoral and wicked; and need nothing so much as tracts and testaments. Our friends must not forget the fact that soldiers appreciate other kinds of literature, and that tracts are much needed by certain classes nearer home.

The Yankees occasionally assure themselves by shelling our position, but so far without doing any damage, except killing a horse belonging to a light battery at Secessionville. I am unable to give you any particulars relative of the siege, other than can be obtained from the Charleston papers. The fire on Sumter for the last few days has perceptibly diminished in accuracy and intensity. To-day the Yankees hoisted flags on their vessels, and fired a salute from their batteries; probably in honor of Grant's success.

FORT LAMAR, Dec. 9th 1863.

Appointments for Edgefield District.

We are under obligations to Maj. A. JONES for the following appointments for Edgefield District at the late Session of the Legislature:

MANAGERS OF ELECTION.

Edgefield C. H.—R. D. Bryan, Wm. Blackwell and A. K. R. Smith.

Liberty Hill—Jno. T. Cheatham, Jno. E. Burris and Robt. Cheatham.

St. William—E. W. Eichler, Isaac Edwards and Frank Boyd.

Securys—S. R. Smith, Carter Burnett and Albert King.

Norris—Lemuel Brooks, W. F. Stillworth and H. H. May.

Richmond—Levi Adams, John M. Witt and John Attaway.

Colliers—Rt. Hammond, Thos. C. Mathis and Wm. Hammond.

Columbia's X Roads—P. J. Coleman, M. W. Corley, J. S. Smith.

Dora's Mills—A. C. Dean, James Dora, Charles Barnett.

Beck Island—James Panten, D. Z. Wright, Geo. W. Foster.

Graniteville—Thomas Jennings, W. W. Lemon, Edward Morris.

Allen's—Martin Edson, O. W. Allen, Wm. A. Turner.

Nicherson's—C. Nickerson, Jno. Lowry, David Mack.

Perry's X Roads—Wilson Abney, M. Long, James Perry.

Hawburg—R. G. Lamar, R. J. Butler, J. J. Kennedy.

Romney's—Jno. Kemp, Simpson Mathis, John Durt.

Ready's—C. Ward, Jacob Lagroom, Jesse Gommilion.

Meeting Street—J. S. Smyly, Benj. Ouzts, B. S. Cogburn.

Norris—Wilson Nelson, Thos. S. Bates, H. M. Felt.

Germantown—Geo. Addy, Joseph Ethridge, Wm. Rinehart.

Parks—Geo. W. Robertson, C. L. Blair, M. N. Cartledge.

Lybrand's—Francis Posey, Jr., B. Keps, L. P. Rutland.

White House—Landon Tucker, Samuel Blackwell, C. M. Freeman.

Red Hill—Lee Holson, Fred. McDaniel, R. S. Key.

Miller's—Wm. Dozier, Calvin Vaughn, David Deany.

Pleasant Lane—Jesse Timmerman, E. M. Bird, Isaac Blos.

Hatchers—Samuel Posey, John Seigler, Benjamin Harrison.

Dunwoonville—John Cheatham, E. Prossly, S. C. Strom.

Pine House—Benj. Betts, J. L. Mathis, D. W. Hatcher.

Cherokee Ponds—W. F. Kenrick, Geo. Samuel Wm. Walker.

Ridge—E. W. Perry, Thos. Pitts, A. W. Youngblood.

Coppersville—G. W. Holloway, Daniel Proctor, T. J. Dyson.

Shuttsfield—Jas. Callison, Henry Rush, Elbert Devore.

Mobley's—M. M. Padgett, H. T. Barley, Benj. Edwards.

Nixon's—J. C. Nixon, S. G. Meriwether, N. Meriwether.

Yauhouse—George Turner, Lucius L. Hall, Wm. Gregg, Jr.

CORONER.

James Murrell.

Magistrates.

Edgefield C. H.—R. D. Bryan, William Hill.

Liberty Hill—Daniel Holland, A. Jones, John A. Lett, Samuel Posey, B. W. Seigo, Wilson Edney, John E. McDonald, Darling J. Hill, George W. Nixon, Wm. F. Posey, Lee Holson, Lemuel Corley, Wiley Timmerman, George W. Morgan, B. M. Martin, A. Hollingsworth, James M. Harrison, Lewis Culbreath, Spencer Palmer, Elijah Still, James Perry, Levi McDaniel, M. M. Padgett, John M. Norris.

COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

S. S. Tompkins, T. G. Mason, S. F. Gorda, J. B. Griffin, Z. W. Carville.

COMMISSIONERS TO APPROVE PUBLIC SURVEYS.

M. Fraiser, R. T. Mims, W. W. Adams, H. T. Wright, Geo. A. Addison.

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 21.—Very little change in the position of affairs. Some few shots have been exchanged between the enemy's batteries firing at Morris, and our own.

No firing on Sumter.

The enemy continues at work on Gregg, and Wagner, extending the flanks of the former and adding the latter.

No important movements of the fleet.

The enemy displayed a calcium light, which reflected towards the city, for the last two nights.

They have not taken Charleston, after 160 days' siege.

From East Tennessee.

BRIERLEY, Dec. 21.—Officers from the front state that our forces are moving forward in the direction of Knoxville.

All the country between Bean's Station and Morrisown has been cleared of the enemy.

Only 300 prisoners were captured in the engagement at Bean's Station, as the men stopped to pillage the train, which was loaded with coffee, sugar, canned meats and shoes. Many more might have been captured.

Reports from below state that Imboden and Nichols have surrounded the Salem raiders and would probably capture the entire party.

The enemy had burned their wagons, destroying their artillery, to prevent its falling into our hands.

Five Yankees captured within three miles of Cumberland Gap by our cavalry, arrived here to-day.

The railroad between here and Lynchburg will be put in running order by Saturday.

The tri-weekly Knoxville Register will issue here to-morrow.

Congressional Proceedings.

RICHMOND, Dec. 21.

Congress is getting ready its most important work. The proceedings after this week will be of the highest importance.

The Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs presented the House to-day with a bill to continue in service to the end of the war all soldiers now in service, or who shall hereafter enter the same, and shall remain in existing organizations. This bill was not a committee report, but was presented to the consideration of the House, and at the request of the author referred to his Committee.

Another member presented a resolution that if any part of the army be re-constituted, it shall be allowed to elect company and regimental officers. Some debate ensued.

Several other propositions were presented and all referred.

The Military Committee reported a bill which provides that where a substitute has been rejected, or shall hereafter be rejected, or when at the time of rejection was unfit, or where he becomes liable to enrollment under present or future laws, the principal shall go into the army. This bill will be considered in its order.

A number of persons in this city having substitutes, have employed counsel to test the legality of any act of Congress which may place them in service.

The sentiment of Congress is divided on the subject. Some are of the opinion that they had better do nothing, as those who have substitutes in the army, all become liable at the end of three years time, putting them in the army.

The impressment bill, reported by the Judiciary Committee a few days ago, was taken up. Several amendments were adopted. The most important allows an appeal of both parties, whether they are satisfied with the award of local assessors, to the State Commission.

It prohibits the impressment of freed negroes, except by the order of the General commanding the department. The bill passed.

A bill was passed allowing farmers to consume one-tenth of sweet potatoes, paying value in money at the rates fixed by the impressment commissioners.

A bill to provide for wounded and disabled soldiers was postponed and made the special order for Monday next.

From Lee's Army.

ORANGE C. H., Dec. 13.—There is no change in the military situation on either side. Dennis Driscoll, of Johnson's Battery, at Richmond, Va., was shot for desertion at noon to-day. Weather clear and cool. Roads heavy.

FROM LONGSTREET.—Gen. Longstreet's headquarters are now at Ragsville, Hawkins county, about forty miles southwest of Knoxville, and he is considered, for the present, stationary. There were, at last accounts, no indications of an attack of the enemy.

We understand that General Longstreet, in his reports of his campaign against Burnside, says he lost seven hundred men in the attack on Knoxville, and that the place would have been carried by assault, but for the misunderstanding of orders by some of his subaltern officers. It seems that our men, after suffering heavily, had reached the enemy's entrenchments, and here for a long time kept awaiting orders that never came; and the enemy, having rallied and gathered reinforcements, forced them to retire.—Ex-miner, 16th.

Many of the Yankee officers now confined in Richmond have voluntarily offered to Capt. Turner, Commandant of the Prison, a card denying the Yankee reports of cruelty and ill treatment and starvation. What is the use of such denials, so long as by accepting supplies from the Yankees for the prisoners we admit all they charge?

A meeting of the farmers of Edgecombe county, N. C., was held at the Court House on Tuesday last, in which it was resolved that the farmers and producers of that county would sell to the families of volunteers and soldiers of small means, who are not entitled to receive any assistance from the committee of relief the county, corn at \$5 per barrel, pork at 15 cents per pound, bacon at 30 cents per pound, and shoe leather at \$2 per pound, to be paid for in Confederate currency.

The appropriations made at the late Session of the Georgia Legislature amount to over fourteen millions, of which six millions are for soldiers' families; two millions to clothe Georgia troops; three millions to military fund; one million to public debt; half million to Georgia Relief and Hospital Association; one million to blockade running for supplies for the army, and about one million for general State expenses.

Two ladies from Carroll County, Georgia, brought in two absconter recently from the 19th Georgia Regiment, at Charleston, and started home next morning with their husbands, fatigues having been granted them under the 1st order of Gen. Beauregard.

Eliza Clark, of the Palmolive Light Artillery, has been sentenced by a court martial at Charleston to be shot for desertion and selling herself for \$2000 as a substitute. He had served nearly five months as a substitute in a Georgia regiment before he was discovered.

The most speedy and effective plan to relieve the currency and bring prevailing high prices back to their former standard is for all the able bodied men in the country to go in the army and assist in driving the cursed Yankee from our soil.

HID AWAY IN THE SMOKE HOUSE.—One day last week one of Captain Shannon's men fell asleep, and while in this mood "dressed" where a deserter could be found. He told his Captain of his dream and he immediately sent a squad of men to the place where the young officer dreamed he was, and found him. Well, reader, where do you think he was? He was in a hole or cellar, all hid away and things such as barrels, boxes, &c., piled up over him, in his smoke house. There was a small space left open through which his wife fed him. When taken by the cavalry, he begged them to let him see his children, that he had not seen them in five weeks. This is what we call running the thing in the ground. This is not the only deserter that this same soldier has dreamt of and found. We would here say to the deserters (in the way of parenthesis) who are in caves and close places, that you just might as well come along and report, because if this man gets a dream at you he'll find you sure.—Southern Motive.

Relief Board for Edgefield District.

The following persons, viz: Messrs. Burrill T. Boatwright, John Seigler, James H. Mims, John H. Fair, W. W. Lemon, Darling J. Walker, Albert J. Rambo, Luke Culbreath, John F. Burns, Thomas C. Mathis, James A. Collins, Elbert Devore, Bartley M. Martin, Nathaniel Henderson, Lewis Culbreath, George J. Strether, Matthew W. Clary, Simpson Wheeler, George Addy, John M. Norris, Simpson H. Rodgers, William L. Parks, John T. Middleton and Thomas B. Reese have been appointed A SOLDIERS' BOARD OF RELIEF for Edgefield District for the year 1864. They are requested to meet at Edgefield C. H. on the first Monday in January next, to organize and proceed immediately to carry out the provisions of the Act passed at the December Session of 1863 for the Relief of Soldiers' families.

W. S. MOBLEY,
Chair. Delegation.

Dec 23d, 21 52

For the Advertiser.

Every Body Read This!

I am raising a Company of Cavalry for State defense, and earnestly request those who prefer this arm of the service to join me. I will take any one between the ages of 16 and 60 (not liable to Conscription). Those joining, will be exempt from Infantry service and their horses will not be liable to impressment.

As soon as the Company is full, there will be an election for three Lieutenants.

Those wishing to join will report their names at once to me through the Augusta Post Office.

The Company will not be called out except to meet raids, &c.

H. L. MAYSON,
formerly of the 1st Regt. S. C. C.

BEACH ISLAND, Dec. 8.

Notice to the People!

DENNIS' SARSAPARILLA COMPOUND for purifying the Blood and Diseases of the Liver, and DENNIS' COMPOUND DOGWOOD BITTERS, a substitute for Quinine, and a much better medicine for family use, can be prepared on the most liberal terms if those who wish them will furnish the Whiskey to make them.

J. DENNIS.

Augusta, Dec. 14 51

HYMENEAL.

MARRIED, on 9th Dec., by Rev. J. C. Vaughn, Mr. D. V. SCURRY, of Newberry, and Miss ANNA, youngest daughter of the late Dr. C. L. GOSWORTHY of Edgefield.

OBITUARY.